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marl, we found in one part fourteen stakes, from two to two and a half inches thick, and from twenty to twenty-seven inches long, pointed by some small, sharp metal instrument, driven into the clay marl, and wattled to the depth of about fourteen inches. The structure was oval, five feet seven inches long by three feet ten inches wide. The lower part was filled in with broken flints. Above the flints came the same mud as lay on the chalk marl. When this was cleared out, the water rose to nearly the level of the clay marl, and the men at work used it for a place to dip in their mugs for water. This suggested to me its probable original use. No bone or worked flints were found in it, though it was a few yards distant from the spot where we found most of the bones and antlers. When the mud was cleared out, the stakes and wattle being rotten, it caved-in in the course of a few days. It was, however, first carefully photographed by the village school-master, Mr. Dryden, School House, Pakenham, Bury St. Edmunds.

We found no other stakes, and no more bronze, but as the water has risen, a large portion of the bed of the mere is still unsearched.

HARRY JONES.

*Researches in the Highlands of Turkey: including Visits to Mounts Ida, Athos, Olympus, and Pelion, to the Mirdite Albanians, etc.* By the Rev. H. FANSHAWE TOZER, M.A., etc. 2 vols. J. Murray, 1869.

In a general point of view these volumes give an excellent account of the Southern Coast of European Turkey, forming, indeed, a manual of the subject, as they not only include the travels of the author at several times in the last few years, but they embrace all that his researches have been able to bring to bear for the illustration of the subject. We do not mean that this is simple compilation, but that it is the legitimate application of material, most of which is not easily accessible, in explanation of the topics under consideration. The consequence is, that many things that have been loosely or erroneously dealt with by other travellers are here explained and corrected. In a work dealing with such a wide range of country and with so many subjects, there is much that is of general interest, and which does not so immediately concern us, questions of the Troad and of archæology, but Mr. Tozer's volumes also specially deal with many things, in which the readers of this Journal desire information. Thus with regard to the main branches or nations, the Tosk and Gueg, of that remarkable people the Albanians, there is valuable personal observation. The relations of this population are far from having been adequately studied. There is also a good deal of incidental matter on the modern Greeks and the Montenegrins, and the Wallachs. The studies of monastic life at Mount Athos give much insight into Greek character, in a direction little looked for. The illustrations of the modern Greek language are also well worthy of attention. Special chapters are devoted by the author to the folk-lore and superstitions of the modern Greeks and Albanians, and these will be the more acceptable, as the material best to be sought by the student in books, which are not very familiar.